ARMING STATE TROOPS.

WAGAZINE RIFLES THE COMING WEAPONS.

MEED OF UNIFORM ARMS FOR MILITIA AND REGU-LARS-WHAT THE NATIONAL GUARD COULD DO IN CASE OF RIOTS.

PRONTHE REQUIAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, May 1.—One of the bills before the Legis.

ALBANY, May 1.—One of the bills before the Legis-sture which has bitherto attracted fittle attention is at of the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means uthorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to elect a new rifle for the National Guard. The commission will merely recommend the weapon, not pur-shase any, so that the gun-makers need not be unduly excited over the announcement. The Legislature will have to make an appropriation to buy the guns before the bright agents of the ride manufacturers can make

the bright agents of the rille manufacturers can make proposals for a contract.

Adjutant-General Porter said last week: "The National Guard is armed with the Remington breechloader. We have had the weapons for fifteen years and their days of usefulness are about over, for they have had hard usage. Few persons outside of military circles realize how many times the guns are fired. They are in constant use at target practice and now as I have said they are nearly worn out. Certainly we have lead they are nearly worn out. 15,000 stand of arms of the most recent pattern."
18 Will the State get arms from the United States
Government under the recent appropriation of
\$400,000 by Congress?" inquired THE TRIBUNE cor-

"That is the idea of Senator Parker, who is press ing the commission bilt," replied the Adjutant-General, but the National Guard in my opinion would not accept the Springfield rifle. It is an antiquated

&" Is there not some idea among military men of having the arms or the militia of the several States and of the Regular Army correspond, in order that in time of war the cartridges issued to both forces could be the

"Yes, and we adopted the Remington 50 calibre "Yes, and we adopted the Remington 50 calibre ritle with that idea fitteen years ago, but we had scarcely done so when the United States authorities dropped from 50 to 45 calibre, and now could very well use a 40 calibre. But the Springfield is behind the times and we would not take it."

"Is there any idea of adopting a magazine rifle!"

"No, although in my opinion that is the weapon of the tuture and the National Guard as well as the Regular Army will be armed with it. The officers of the

ar Army will be armed with it. The officers of the tional Guard think, however, that the breech-loader National Guard think, however, that the breech-loader is sufficient for mobs. But in case of war with a toreign nation we should need the magazine rifle. The Chief of Ordnance of the United States Government, S. V. Benet, has made a report against the magazine guns and in favor of retaining the Springfield rifle. It seems to me, however, that he is too conservative. We have excellent magazine guns, better than those with which Germany, France, Austria and Italy are now arming their troops. Lately we had here a Mauver magazine carbin of the better than those with which Germany, France, Austria and Italy are now arming their troops. Lately we had here a Mauser magazine carbin 1 of the German Army and experimented with it. Our breechloader according to the tests made was superior to it; we could fire more shots with it. Still I do not think the test was a fair one. We should have had the Mauser magazine rifle issued to the regular army of Germany. Then I think we should have seen the great superiority of the weapon to our breech-loaders. One of the objections of the United States Army officers to the magazine rifle struck me as hi_bly about I than they couldn't 'present arms' is a highly ornamental part of a soldier's handing of his rifle, but I do not think it absolutely essential. In time of war when we should wish to withstand a rush of an enemy's troops I do not think our troops would be presenting arms. On the contrary, they would wish for a magazine rifle with which to cast a spray of bullets all over a column of an attacking enemy. A magazine rifle is peeded for an emergency, for a few brief moments when the situation is critical, when it is necessary to rain bullets upon an assalling force. As I have said, I have no doubt we shall adopt it some time in future years. The commission to be appointed by the State Government would consider the whole subjects"

"What about the condition of the National Guard !"

by the State Government would consider the whole subjects"

"What about the condition of the National Guard?"

"I think it is good," answered the Adjutant General, "and that it is yearly improving. We are making the National Guardsman a soldier. He is no longer a man in uniform about once a year, marching proudly up and down Broadway. The regiments were formerly eager to get every man they could into a uniform and go out to a parade with him—whether he was drilled on not. We do not take any such men any longer. The recruit is to be a soldier; he is to do serious, thorough work. In consequence the National Guard has vastly improved."

"Has the State camp had anything to do with it?"

"Yes; you might say it has accomplished the feat of making the National Guardsman a soldier. It has enabled us to do a vast number of things which we did not dream we could do till the camp was catablished. Most of us in the National Guard had come to the opinion before that camp was established that nothing could be made out of the Guard, that its members could not be transformed into soldiers. But the camp did it, and we undertook and accomplished many things, as I have said, which we did not anticipate we could of. The National Guard in consequence is now a band of soldiers."

"Can you effectively and the police in quelling riots in cities?"

"Can you effectively aid the police in quelling rlots in cities?"

"We can. All the arrangements are completed to summon to their several armories instantly every regiment of the National Guard in New-York and Brooklyn. The business and home addresses of every member of the Guard are in the possession of certain officers. On receiving word from the Governor by the officers. On receiving word from the Governor by the use of the felephone, telegraph and the police, in an incredibly short period of time the members of the Guard would be summoned to their armories and would be under arms. We did not have these arrangements perfected in 1847, but before midnight on one day in that year a New-York regiment had been summoned together one afternoon, armed, and was on its way to Hornellsville to guard the great railway shops there from rioters. Yes, in case of riot the National Guard would most effectively aid the police."

CHANCELLOR RUNYON'S RETIREMENT.

THE DRINGER GOLD MINE-NEWARK CHURCH TROU-

THE DRINGER GOLD MINE—NEWARK CHURCH TROUBLES—FISH AND FRUIT.

TRENTON, N. J., May I.—The Governor has a week more to consider the bills before him and with the expiration of that time the year of legislation may really be said to be at an end. The Governor is approving most of the bills where there seems to be reason to think that the Legislature knew what it was about.

The session of the Court of Errors and Appeals here on Saturday possessed a somewhat melaneholy interest. It was the last day of Chancellor Runyon's term, and as the presiding index of the court it was his duty to con-

the presiding judge of the court it was his duty to conduct the proceedings. The Chancellor has had several weeks of exhausting labor in winding up the business of his office, which is enormous. All his work is completed and his successor will have a clear field when he begins

and his successor will have a clear field when he begins his duties to-morrow.

The recent decision of the Vice-Chancellor in one phase of the celebrated Druiger suit has been dubbed a final decree. Nobody believes it, however. Dringer was accused of receiving property taken from the Erie Railway, and a decade ago the litigation began. Since then it has travelled through court after court, has reached the highest and fallen back to the lowest, and has proved a gold mine for lawyers, and such it will probably continue to be until all parties are dead and securely entombed.

It is really nobody's fault if Newark obtains a Mational reputation for its church difficulties and plucks the crown from Brocklyn. The warfare which stirred old Trinity to its centre had not been allayed when trouble arises in the Catholic Charch over the refusal of Monsignor Doane, son of the late Bishop Doane and brother of the Protestant Bishop of Albany, to permit a partishioner to sing in a Protestant church. Coincident with this is a revival of the Janitor Titus case in a religious form. Judge John MeGregor, who voted against commution the sentence of the murderer, finds himself confronted by his pastor's declaration that no Universalist can consistently approve of capital punishment, and forthwith retires to â Presbyterian church. Newark can lay claim to novelty in church dissensions, if nothing lies.

The fruit prospects of the season are cheerful, and of sears and peaches there will be an almost unbounded supply, barring accidents.

The annual election will take place at Dover, Morris kounty, to-morrow. For sixteen years George Richards, agreat mine owner, has been Mayor of the city and reponsible for pretty nearly everything that has been lone by the thriving place. He declined a renomination. There are now four tickets in the fleid—Republican, Democratic, Labor and Prohibition.

Another step toward a universal ten-cent fare between Kew-York and Newark has been taken by the Eric Railway Company, that corporation having issued "family rip tickets" in books of fifty for \$5 a book, good under my circumstances.

PREACHING TO THE SECOND BATTERY.

The men of the 2d Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., Captain Ferdiand P. Earle, marched out a hundred strong, last night, moder the command of Lieutenant Wilson, to attend their minual service at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Madison-ava, and Sixty sixth-st. Dr. Guilbert, the minister of this church, a the regular chaplain of the brigade, but the sermion was reached by the Rev. Dr. Nowland Maynard, chaptain of the aliconal Guard Association. Among those present were cancel to T. Sheeman, General Louis Fitzgorald, General M. Varian, Dr. R. J. Gathing, Major Lawson D. Bell, Colemes Emmone Clark, Captain A. W. Conover, Captain H. S. theig, Colonel W.P. Waiton, Lajor A. P. Montant, Captain R. L. Salisbury, Commander V. T. Brown, Major J. H. Kemp, Colonel T. L. Casey, Colonel H. H. Sough, General Emil Schaefer, Colonel W. D. L. Bougtton, Colonel Colorel Uphant, Captain R. C. Alviana, Captain K. L. Selisburg, Colonel Colorel Ophibant, Captain S. C. Alviana, Captain L. E. Colorel W. D. L. Bougtton, Colonel Colorel Ophibant, Captain S. A. Salisburg, Captain L. E. Colorel W. D. L. Bougtton, Colonel Colorel Ophibant, Captain S. A. Salisburg, Captain L. E. Colorel W. D. L. Bougtton, Colonel Colorel Ophibant, Captain Salisburg, American Captain L. E.

MOST'S BOOK ABOUT THE ISLAND.

THINGS WHICH HE DIDN'T LIKE THERE. HE OBJECTED TO THE DARK CELL AND TO BEING

RIDICULED-FEATURES OF THE VOLUME. White John Most, the Anarchist, was serving his term of ten months on Blackwell's Island he found time to write a book which he entities "The Horrors of Black-write alsond." This "book" will be published to-morrow in German. It appears that Most was made fun of even by the convicts, and this rankles in his soul, for he knows more about prisons than all of them put together. A synopsis of his book is given herewith. His first chapter is entitled "Pentientiary, or Dime Museum." He says:

The prisoners are allowed visits from relatives and friends
once a month. My case was different. The officials keyt me
shaved and trimmed like a bald-faced gorilla, always ready
for exhibition.

once a month. My case was different. Into animals are any shaved and trimmed like a build-faced gorille, always ready for exhibition.

It was in fact a psychological cate onto the coming a gain of well-fol buss every day there would be coming a gain of well-fol buss eletter sex, who, after inspecting the "animals" in general directed their innoient gaze upon the caged animalists side show is a fact of which I am quite certain, and I should think they must have made a handsome profit out of the exhibition during my ten months' involuntary solourn, particularly as my board and lodging were furnished by that intengible something of unknown gender called the State.

In this North American Republic such an outrage. I presume, corresponds well with the dog.cock, and prize-fight mavin, but the most hard-beiled tyrant of the great semi-barbarian European empire would binsh that the like should be perpetuated in the dungeons of his domain. I have certainly no word of praise for the crowned bandits of the Old World, but when I must suffer such treatment fin a republic exceeding all the abuses of European tyranny, I can't refrant from exclaiming: To the devil with such a republic.

The second chapter Most entitles, "The Prison Chaplain's Oily Tongue." He says in it:

Sabbath recreation! Well, attend chapel service, Protest-

The second chapter Most entitles, "The Prison Chaplain's Oily Tongue." He says in it:

Babbath recreation! Well, attend chapel service, Protestant or Roman Catholic; take your choice between two frauds. But how about recreation for an agnostic! I had to remain penned up in my six by four cell all day. The Protestant chaplain was, however, determined to save my black soul, or at least apply a dash of scriptural whitewash to this supposed free-lunch parasite within my physical organization. One Sunday the minister came to my cell grating asyling:

"I don't want to question your Athelstic convictions, but you might anyhow come to the service, just for a change."

The gug didn't work, but after some weeks he tried his temptations again. This time he added:

"I don't share one."

At the third and last attempt to lug me into the temple of alleged Christian worship he thought sure I would swallow the bait that "two young and beautiful ladies were to conduct the sunging." This appeared to be his final introp, but as it failed to draw my spiritual element nearer to the bautiful shore, the oily tengaed chaplain abandone all hope of getting me on his line of converted sinners, and lest me consequently as a prey for his majesty with the cloven hoof.

The next chapter is headed "No dinner for sick prisoners," and has this in it:

The attendance to the sick in this prison is a marvel of the distribution of the consequently as a prey for his majesty with the keyener and necessarily and has this in it:

The next chapter is headed "No dinher for sick prisoners," and has this in it:

The attendance to the sick in this prison is a marvel of brutality. Whoever feels ill must inform the keeper neon and before taking his dinner. This beautiful regulation deprives the sick person of getting the only substantial meal of the day, and when he finally is through the medical examination the meal is cold and covered with a layer of disgusting grease. Meanwhile the sick prisoners are ordered to form the Charity Hospital then go to work, rapping, sounding and pinching their "experimental objects."

The medicine preserbed in all casses has a suspicious uniformity, and should a man refuse to swallow the staff he is at once flung into a dark cell. Among the priseners it is a common expression that one must carry his certificate of death in his pecket before he can expect to be transferred to the hospital.

Another chapter is called "A Music Teacher Driven Insane." It contains these expressions:

That prisoners go craxy is a fact of common occurrence. Among soveral cases that have come under my observation I believe that of a young German, a teacher of music, to be the most diagramt. He was committed to Risekwell's Island in perfectly normal health, but it was orlidout to all of us that his reason was rapilly becoming impaired. That he in this frause of mind would fail to comply with all the barbaric discriptine regulations seemed natural. But the consequence was a horrid maitreatment, the was confined in a dark cell for every so-called breach of discipline. And this happened once or twice every week. The poor fellow cried and wrung his hands like a child, while each punishment brought him nearer the varge of insanity, in spite of his wretched condition the keepers would ridicule and shove him about.

Most talks about "The Dark Cell," and says:

Most talks about "The Dark Cell," and says:

The dark cell is of the same box-like dimensions as the ordinary holes in the wall tormed "cells," only it contains no berth and instead of the iron grating it has a tight-fitting iron door. When this is closed an absolute darkness prevails in the narrow compartment. Being thus deprived of fresh air it is, indeed, strange that the incarcerated victim escapes sufficiation. If the prisoner wants to sleep he must use the stone flagging for a couch. He is tortured also with hunger and thirst, as he only receives one fourth of a pound of bread and one-half a pint of water every twenty-four hours. This nonishment may also be increased by depriving the prisoner of his jacket and shoes or putting a chain around his legs. It is in connection with this werthy of notice that one might get dark cell punishment for a very trivial offence. Whoever insdivertently breaks the lockstep, forgets his spoon on leaving the measmoon, expectorates on the floor, fails to turn his face right or left as ordered, or shirks part of his work is sure to make acquaintance with the dark cell.

Another chapter Most calls "The Organgtinder with

Another chapter Most calls "The Organgrinder with his Monkey." In it he writes: Another chapter Most calls "The Organgrinder with his Monkey." In it he writes:

As an Anarchist I looked upon my convict "chums" as in a large measure the product of the minerable existing social conditions. But this fact does not by any means make such products one whit more attractive than when found in their products one whit more attractive than when found in the products one whit more attractive than when found in the products one with the sense of t

SENATOR QUAY ON THE PRESIDENCY. IN HIS OPINION MR. BLAINE RETAINS ALL HIS FOR-

yesterday with his wife and daughter on his way to visit his son at West Point. He said that he did not think anything had been settled yet about the State ticket. While he thought it was too early to talk about the Presidency, he declared his preference for Mr. Blaine, if that gentleman should be a candidate. He added: "I do not know that he desires the nomination, but if he does I think he should have it."

"Do you think Mr. Blaine's strength in the State has

been impaired since 18841" "I do not. On the other hand I think he is stronger than he was. He has certainly lost nothing and will in my opinion gain much from sympathy because he was not elected before. If Mr. Blaine is a candidate I do not think there would be any difficulty in his securing the united support of the Republican party in Pennsyl-vania."

the united support of the Republican Party in Pennsys-vania."

"Have you knowledge of any growing sentiment in favor of other possible candidates!"

"So far as I know there has been very little specula-tion a bout the Presidency, and I know of no feeling that would interfere with Mr. Blaine should he wish the nomination."

"How about Senator Cameron!"

"I really do not know that Mr. Cameron is a candi-date. I have heard no expression from him on the sub-ject."

CHURCH-BUILDING FUND COMMISSION. APPEALS FOR MONEY BY R. FULTON CUTTING,

L. BRADFORD PRINCE AND DR. LANGFORD.

A meeting in behalf of the American Church-Building Fund
Commission was held last evening at the Protestant Episcopal
Church of the Heavenly Rest, No. 551 Fifth ave. The meetchurch of the heavenly Rest, No. 551 Fifth Ave. The meeting was addressed by R. Fulton Cutting, treasurer of the commission, L. Bradford Prince and the Rev. Dr. William S. Langlord, general secretary of the Board of Missions. Bishop W. D. Walker, of North Dakois, was expected to address the meeting, but was unable to be exceeded. commission, J. Bradoss Frince and the Rev. D. W. Managord, general secretary of the Board of Missions. Bishop W. D. Walker, of North Dakota, was expected to address the meeting, but was unable to be present. The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, also spoke briefly, introducing the speakers. Mr. Cutting speaked to those present for aid for the fund upon two grounds—first, as patriots desiring to see American institutions flourish and the material prosperity of the country increased, saying that the establishment of church in a Christians who should desire to see the work of the Church extended to those parts of the country where now there are no opportunities for worship.

Mr. Prince gave a very brief akoteh of the purposes of the Commission and the work it had done in the past. The association was formed in the fall of 1880, with the intention of raising \$1,000,000, the interest of which should be used in siding to build churches in places where the people were unable to build without help. Thus far the results had been rather discouraging, and last fall not quite \$70,000 had been raised. With this, however, much good work had been done and it had been found that a system of loans could be made use of to much greater advantage than making gifts to the needy churches. Up to the present time more than 120 loans have been made, and during the last year \$6,000 had been paid back ready to be releaned. The commission was greatly in need of \$250,000 to carry onjthe work successfully, and he was glad to say special efforts were being made so that its would probably be raised before 1888. He also conidently believed that at no distant day the whole \$1,000,000 originally deared would be raised.

Dr. Langford spoke of the advantages of the association; first, that it was a loan and not a gift association, so that its money could be used again and again; secondly, that it will prevent havish and foolish expenditure, as no loans are made of more than enerthird the value of the property, and the indorsement of the

Grace Baptist Church, in Rast Seventy-second-st., was opened yesterday. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gessier, preached in the morning. The evening service was taken up with ad-

come. Multitudes are not found there because the pews are not free."

Alfred Taylor said: "The need of to-day is a consecrated Christian membership which is the power of the Church for the salvation of men, and then will the Church of God be fit for the apostles' administration."

Said the Rev. Dt. Bright: "You need to establish prayer meetings and a Sunday-school. The most destrable thing is that the house should be paid for."

The closing remarks were made by Dr. McArthur, who showed the desirablemass of the church's situation and spoke of the charge of menior with whom the church had to deal.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SCHEMING.

THE SERVICE BADLY DEMORALIZED. INCREASE IN THE FORCE AND THE EXPENSES-

INCREASE IN THE FORCE AND THE EXPENSES—
MAGONE AND BEATTIE AT ODDS.

There is not the same harmony in the Custom House now as prevailed when Mr. Hedden was Collector. Then Surveyor Beattle was the real executive officer, as he stood for John Keenan and Hubert O. Thompson, both of whom made his office their headquarters. Mr. Hedden was willing to obey orders and draw his salary according to the understanding by which he was appointed. When Keenan emigrated to Canada and Thompson died, Mr. Hedden had no one to protect him, and the President removed him in the name of Civil Sarvice Reform, the same cover under which he him, and the President removed him in the name of Civil Service Reform, the same cover under which he was originally appointed. There is good authority for stating that Surveyor Beattle, whose contempt for Civil Service Reform is undisguised, was also marked for dismissal, but that the attempt of Riccoln. for dismissal, but that the attempt of Bieral to kill him interfered with the scheme. Mr. Beattie was for the time being saved, but since he returned to duty, although he has not yet spent much time in his office, there has been a revival of the effort to have him re-

Mr. Beattie was a stenographer and the private secretary of William C. Whitney when he was Corperation Counsel, and at the same time Mr. Beattie was drawing about \$150 a month from the Public Works Department under the administration of Hubert O. Thompson, In return for this double pay from the city treasury Mr. Beattie did a good deal of political work for the County Democracy. He was afterward made deputy county elerk by John Keenan, who was the real head of that office, and received \$1,500 a year in addition to the regular salary of the deputy. With the aid of Secretary Whitney he was made a "reform" Surveyor, in which office he succeeded so well that he has managed to remove about sixty inspectors and fill their piaces with County Democrats without making any mistake as to the politics of the new appointees, despite the Civil Service rules. Technically, however, Mr. Beattie does not have the power either to appoint or remove inspectors. This is done by the Collector on the recommendation of the Surveyor, or was before Mr. Magone became Collector. Until recently Mr. Magone took the ground that as the Mr. Beattie was a stenographer and the private secre-Until recently Mr. Magone took the ground that as the Surveyor was responsible for the inspectors his rec-ommendations should be followed, and the heads of

ommendations should be followed, and the heads of Republicans continued to fall as usual.

The exposure of the game by which Collector Hedden kept possession of the full eligible list of the Civil Service Examining Board, and the manipulation of the list so that only County Democracy men were appointed, led to the reorganization of the Examining Board, and it is said now to be a little more difficult to get in the men who were weated, every time. How Board, and it is said how to be a little more diment to get in the men who were wanted every time. How-ever that may be, Surveyor Beattie continued to make recommendations for removal until a coolness sprang up between him and Collector Magone, since when the up between him and Collector Magone, since when the Collector has not been so ready to act on the Surveyor's recommendations, and there has been a temporary halt in the business of ousting Republicans in that department. But under the guise of "reorganizing the service"—a practice too common to deceive the public—business in that time will be resumed soon; and coording to all expectations. and, according to all expectations in the Custom House it will go ahead with a "neatness and dis-patch" that will be increased as the Presidential

patch" that will be increased as the Presidential election draws nearer.

Collector Magone is an old and skilful politician who has long been accustomed to run the Democratic party in St. Lawrence and some adjoining counties. As he became familiar with the daties of Collector he showed more inclination to take matters into his own hands and less to follow Surveyor Beattie's suggestions. At the same time complaints about Surveyor Beattie's management of his office in the interest of his political faction grew louder, and the Civil Service Reform Association made an effort to have him removed. In the meantime a new Secretary of the Treasury came in, who was less familiar with Mr. Beattie's services to his party triends and who showed some disposition to help the men who were trying to Treasury came in, who was less familiar with Mr. Beattie's services to his party friends and who showed some disposition to help the men who were trying to get Beattie out. Mr. Beattie's friends assert that Colector Magone really inspired this morement to get appointed a Sulveyor who would be subservient to him. About this time the coolness sprang up between the Surveyor and the Collector. Mr. Magone took the ground that his position of Collector was like that of a General in the army and that the Surveyor was serving under him and should follow his directions. Mr. Beattie objected to any such interpretation of his duty. He said that he was commissioned from the President and Senate in the same way as Mr. Magone, and was in no sense under the Collector and point early declined to obey his orders. It is probable that bad not Secretary Whitney's influence been exerted in behalf of Mr. Beattie be would have been removed. But there is still an almost daily expectation in the Custom House that he will have to go, as charges affecting the administration of his office have been filled with the President and the Secetary of the Treasury. The Civil Service Reform Association has taken some part in this matter. Secretary Potts, in answer to inquires on the subject, said that the Surveyor's office was in a bad condition, and that under Mr. Beattie the Civil Service regulations had been evaded and the department badly demorralized.

Among the charges made against Mr. Beattie is the one concerning his effort to get rid of old men by the use of detectives. He has ten inspectors detailed as "roundsmen" who are simply detectives set to watch their associates. The inspectors are under the orders of the superintendent of the Barge Office, a piace created under this reform Administration and filled by a man of somewhat limited education from "Tim" Campbell's district. His name is Whalen. This superintendent appears to have been selected by the Surveyor with the special intention of making life miserable for the old employes, and

Campbell's district. His name is Whalen. This superintendent appears to have been selected by the Surveyor with the special intention of making life miserable for the old employes, and of getting them removed whenever possible. Many instances of how he works were given to a Tribuy, reporter. It is the basiness of the inspectors if called on to do so to superim ad the discharge of a vessel; but this work cannot be done properly excepting after matruction and by experience. There are many inspectors engaged in other work who have never had any experience in discharging vessels. Superintendent Whalen is charged with having repeatedly selected inspectors who had never discharged vossels and detailed them to do this work. Then after they had made a beginning the roundaman would be sent to report on their work. It would be found deficient in some respect, and immediately they would be reported for incompetency and forced to resign or be removed by the Surveyor. According to the charges, these roundamen have been occupied wholly in this sort of business; but in no instance have they yet discovered anything wrong in the work of inspectors appointed under the present administration.

Another instance of Superintendent Whalen's methods was mentioned in connection with Inspector Travis, one of the old experienced men. He was long ago assigned to duty in Brooklyn and he was settled there with his family. Without any reason Superintendent Whalen obanged his assignment to Hoboken. Mr. Travis removed his family and had just got rairly settled in Hoboken when Whalen sent him back to Brooklyn. When another old inspector spoke in behalf of Travis, telling about the hardship of such treatment, the superintendent threatened to have them both removed. Largely by such means and method as this has Surveyor Beattie been able to get rid of so many old inspectors. It is also charged that the Surveyor has employed an unnecessary number of labores in the business of weighing, all of whom are taken only on recommendation of County Democrac

office is a mere device to excuse removals and appointments. All the old employes will tell you that such is the case."

To test the truth of these charges the reporter called on the Collector for information concerning the basiness of the Custom Horse, the number of experts, confidential clerks, etc., employed. Without hesitation the Collector gave directions that the reporter have access to the books and be allowed to get such information as was requested. On the books it was found that there was one "expert" employed at \$2,200, three at \$1,600 each and nine at \$1,400 each, and three "confidential clerks and deputy inspectors" at \$2,000 each. None of these men passed Civil Service examinations, and the employment of "experts" and "confidential clerks" in this way was unknown under Republican Administrations. The "experts" are temporary appointments, and it was said that they were employed by directions from Washington. As to the charge of increase of force under Collector Magone, it appears that during the last year there has been a considerable increase in the force, though most of it was under Collector Hedden. Altogether there has been an increase of 107 in the number of employes in the last twelve months. There has been an increase of the number of employes in the last twelve months. There has been an increase of the number now in the employ of the clerks there has been an increase of the number now in the employ of the clerks there has been an increase of cleven during the year and an increase of which were proposed to the pay rolls for March this year was \$248,316, as against \$216,166 in March of last year, an increase of \$32,150 a month. The amount of flutles collected has isorcased, but this is no criterion of the work to collect \$5 as to collect \$10. The entries for consumption liquidation" and "for warehouse liquidated" were \$14,428 in March, 1886, and 12,703 in March, 1887.

There is a strong desire on the part of many of the most influential Republicana, both in the County Com-mittee and outside of it, that Elihu Root should again

committee. If he will consent he can be elected unanimously. He does not want the place, because of the pressure of private business; but the feeling among his friends is that he should consent to a little sacrifice of his time for the good of the party. A prominent Republican and a friend of Mr. Root said on Saturday:

"Mr. Root should unquestionably consent to become again a candidate. He is a young enough man to afford to sacrifice the time, and should be willing to do so. He did such good work last year in bringing the party in this city out of the rut into which it had fallen, that the County Committee unanimously ask him to become a candidate once more. He has proved himself an excellent executive officer, and he has the hapty faculty of making those around him work. He has the confidence of the Union League and of the workers in the district. Such a man is the ideal chairman. I think we will have to compel him to reconsider his determination not to run again."

PENNSYLVANIA PROSPERITY.

RAILROADS SHORT OF EQUIPMENT-THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA. May 1.—Information from trustworthy sources is to the effect that a good demand for authracite coal will set in not later than the middle of May. The large buyers have determined to put in their supplies

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given orders for the enlargement of its repair shops at all points. This is done for the purpose of making extraordinary additions to its equipment this spring. The officials of the company state there is not a railroad in the country that has enough equipment to meet the demands made

There is a decidedly better feeling now than existed a There is a declarity observed received how the regarded tariffs. Many of the tariffs which were then regarded as prohibitory have been remedied, and a movement in all lines of merchandise has started up with considerable briskness.

There is a better feeling in iron circles and the thought prevails that when fuel rates become more settled the manufacturers will be more active after orders.

orders.

It is now admitted, even by the Reading officials, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will not go to New-York over any existing lines except upon terms made to them by either the Reading or Pennsylvania. The Baltimore and Ohio will not accept these.

LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT.

THE GRADE-CROSSING PROBLEM-WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT HIGH LICENSE.

HARTFORD, May 1.—When the limit for introducing new business had expired there were eighty-seven more matters of legislation before the General Assembly than there were in 1886, which was an unusually heavy year. It is little wonder when the great amount of business is considered that the session is booked for its close not

earlier than May 11.

The coming week the Grade-crossing bill, which was amended injudiciously in the House, is on the table where It will likely suffer "indefinite postponement." This is felt to be an unfortunate matter, as the grade-crossing question has reached the point where something ought to

On Wednesday the Platt-Hurd high license bill will be the order of the day in the lower House. This bill has been carefully drafted by James Platt, of Meriden, son been carefully drafted by James Platt, of Meriden, son of Senator Platt, and has been rovised and amended in some particulars by Representative Hurd, of Bristol. The bill provides for the division of liquors into "alcoholic" and "mate" liquors, the dividing line being on an eighty per cent basis, cider with less than three per cent alcohol to be sold free. In towns exceeding 20,000 population a license will cost \$400 for alcoholic and \$100 for mait liquors, to be drunk on the premises; towns more than 5,000 and less than 20,000, \$300 for the first and \$75 for the second class of licenses; towns less than \$5,000, \$250 and \$50; drugglass license to compound and seil on prescription, \$25; the fund accruing to be used to the extent of twenty-five per cent in prosecuting and maintaining the law, which shall be done by a State inspector. Salcons are not to be opened for business between 11 o'clock p, m, and 7 o'clock a. m. The bill has a great number of strong supporters, but whether the Legislature will pass it or not is a question.

MR. OLMSTED TO BE ADVISORY ARCHITECT. The Park Board received a letter from Frederick Law limsted, the landscape architect, on Saturday accepting the position of Advisory Architect of the New-York parks. At the last meeting of the Board a resolution was passed making this position for Mr. Olmsted and empowering President Borden to consult him in regard to changes in contemplated improvements in the parks. If the bill providing for completing the parks is passed the work on them will begin this year and pians for it will be made this summer. Mr. Olmsed was one of the original architects engaged in Central Park. In his letter he says: "I am especially interested in seeing Central Park completed and the Riverside and Morningside Park improvements speedily and creditably prosecuted." owering President Borden to consult him in regard to

BLAINE AND ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

Prom The Milwaukee Reening Wiceonsin.
It is known that James G. Blaine, the great Republican statesman, and Alexander Mitchell, the Democratic banker and raliroad magnate, became quite warm personal friends during the later portion of the latter's life. When Blaine delivered a speech in Milwaukee in 1884, and a Republican procession traversed the streets of the city as his escort, Alexander Mitchell illuminated his house and grounds in honor of the occasion. This was considered a pleasing tribute to a great American, inasmuch as the canvass was so bitter that no other leading Democrat in the city extended that welcome.

The personal acquaintance between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Mitchell was elected to Congress for the first time, Blaine was Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Blaine was not then so conversant with the men of the West as he is 'to-day. Seeing that Mr. Mitchell was a representative of Wisconsin, and as there were a large number of Indians in this State, Menominees, Sacs, Indians This was a curious misplacement, as Mr. Mitchell knew very little and cared less about the Indians.

My Mitchell feit, this misplacement, A friend of his

Mitchell knew very little and cared less about the Indians, in truth, he was about the last man to select to manage or do anything special for the Indians.

Mr. Mitchell felt this misplacement. A friend of his came to the editor of this journal and auggested that something should be done to rectify this mistake. The writer, being of the same party with Speaker Blaine, and having kindly personal relations with bim, communicated with him and suggested that in making up the committees of the next House he should remove Mr. Mitchell from the Committee on Indian Affairs and assign him to some financial committee, for which position he was eminently qualified. Mr. Blaine adopted the suggestion, and in the Congress elected in 1872 Mr. Mitchell was placed on the Committee on Banks and Banking, which gave him the long-coveted opportunity to deliver one of the ablest speeches on the currency question that was ever uttered in the House of Representatives. It showed in a masterly manner the perils of a currency not redeemable in coin, and the vast advantage that the country and all the people therein would gain by a resumption of coin payments; for that in hard times would enable the United States to put its hand into the store house of the world.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

BUFREME COURT CALAUSEUS -Before Donohue, J.—Nos. First Monday motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TREM—PART I.—Before Patterson, J.—Nos. 114, 115, 245, 280, 1, 278, 287, 307, 308, 312, 313, 314, 315, 1;29, 1130, 1298, 1304, 1201, 1208, 1062, 1134, 178, 1106, 1190, 450.

First Monday motion calendar.

8UPRAME COURT—SPECIAL TREM—PART I.—Before Patterson, J.—Nos. 114, 145, 245, 289, 1, 278, 287, 307, 308, 312, 313, 314, 315, 148, 415, 426, 289, 1, 278, 287, 307, 308, 312, 313, 314, 315, 148, 4150, 1298, 1304, 1291, 1208, 1093, 1104, 476, 1108, 1100, 145, 817, 1208, 1301, 1208, 1209, 1304, 201, 1208, 1303, 304, 305, 306, 309, 310, 311, 1248, 1030, 48, 1002, 2183, 1280, 1309, 660, 670, 306, 310, 311, 1248, 1030, 48, 1002, 1183, 1280, 1300, 660, 670, 306, 310, 311, 1248, 1030, 48, 1002, 1183, 1280, 1309, 660, 670, 306, 310, 311, 1248, 1030, 489, 5104, 318, 13846, 3408, 3118, 2730, 4162, 3883, 2898, 3898, 381, 3435, 3330, 3893, 3370, 378, 384, 3890, 3893, 3893, 3383, 3435, 3383, 3389, 3393, 3383, 3435, 3387, 3345, 3388, 3893

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TREM—PART 11.—Adjourned for the City Court—TRIAL TREM—PART 11.—Before Nohrbas, J.—
Nos. 741, 947, 555, 944, 825, 504, 24, 830, 892, 963, 903, 885, 952, 670, 880, 988, 642, 643.
CITY COURT—TRIAL TREM—PART 11.—Before Ehrlich, J.—
Nos. 1333, 1161, 1544, 1350, 1351, 1412, 1021, 1505, 1555, 1548, 1564, 1564, 1554, 1555, 1555, 1568, 1567, 1470, 3067.
CITY COURT—TRIAL TREM—PART 111.—Before Hyatt, J.—
Nos. 146, 1076, 1147, 610, 731, 611, 1148, 1080, 654, 1194, 713, 1274, 630, 1065, 1300, 2979, 1290, 1129.
COURT OF OVER AND TREMINER—Defore Van Brunt, Judge, and Assistant District Autorneys Fitzgerald and Semple—adjourned until May 2.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Before Recorder Smyth and Assistant District Autorney Furly—Nos. 1 to 13 inclinaive. Smyth and Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald.—Nos. to 13 inclusive.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.—Before Judge Cow ing and Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald.—Nos. to 13 inclusive.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART III.—Before Gilder Court of General Sessions—Part III.—Before Gilder allowers. Judge and Assistant District Attorney Davis.—(Held in Part III. Room of the Superior Court).—Nos. 1 to 23 in-

Consumption the greatest curse of the age, the destroyer of the asands of our brightest and best, is conquered. It is no longer incursable. Dr. Pierco's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain remois y for this terrible disease it taken in time. All scrotilious diseases—consumption is a secondinal affection of the lungs—can be oured by it. Its effects in disease of the throat and lungs are little less than miraculous. All druggists have it.

ORDAINING A DEACONESS.

BISHOP POTTER ON WOMAN'S SPHERE. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH THE PIRST IN THIS DIOCESE

TO REVIVE THIS ORDER. In St. George's Church yesterday morning Bishop Potter confirmed ninety-nine women and girls; twenty-eight men, and thirty-four boys. He then preached a sermon having special reference to the work of women in the Church, and later received a woman into the Order of Deaconesses. His text was, "Now when they saw the boidness of Peter and John, and perceived that they took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus." After speaking of the happy occasion which had brought them together, the Bishop said in part:

Jeaus." After speaking of the happy occasion which had brought them together, the Bishop said in part:

There are two personalities represented in the text: the uniearned and ignorant men, and the uniearned and ignorant men and the uniearned and ignorant men who had been with Jeaus. To those who have just been confirmed no better text can be accepted as your guide than those very words, "They had been with Jeaus." These timid and unturored men, Peter and John, had come under a new and mightler personality than their own. It was thus that the world was converted. If we had ordered it we would have despised the unicarned and ignorant men, but God did not. He took a human instrument and canobled it.

Your pastor last week gave you a history of the office of deaconess and made plain to you how it existed in the early Chorch. This office is one of the unused forces of the Church, I had almost said a lost power of the Church. It has been too long neglected. Nothing has occurred in the history of this diocese since I came to my present official relations with it that has given me greater pleasure than to see in this vonerable parish a movement initiated that shall extent till in every parish we shall see the apostolic order restored. What was the power of Christ's ministry! It united masquine and feminine elements. No ordurary ministry can do that. We have great presenters and great pastors, but as a rule not both in one man. There are men who are great in pulpit and cottage, but it is no toften so. There has been in this church one who combined in himself these two qualities in a remarkable degree, but a large pastorate has in it many demands for sympathy. What these zirls want is a little mothering," was the comment of a lady who visited a reformatory in England, and she was right; but there is a limit to the sympathy of the pastor. Here then is the place for women! And, as so often in history, the want is matched by the means for meeting it. I know there is a cant of criticion at this point which says. "Woman must

In saying that you are to serve in loving self-sacrifice, in In saying time, you are a server as a price of the bleased Jesus and this apostles, we say all. In such a service there can be no room to pride and self-will, for vanity or estentation. There an us no doing of your works to be seen and praised of men; nut you will do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, out of love of him and to the souls redeemed by Him, that, succored through His grace, they may live unto Him. But, first, beloved, it is meet that you answer advisedly before us, and before these witnesses, to the following questions; Will you conform to the laws and discipline of this Church, condering willing obedisnes to those who are set over you neeking to promote the welfare of the whole Body of Christ, preserving it in peace and harmony?

specially to the direction and account of the whole Body of Christ, are king to promote the welfare of the whole Body of Christ, preserving it in peace and harmony?

A.—I will strive so to do.
Will you diligenify perform the duties which may be required of you: with a chearful spirit, seeking to serve the Lord in all good works, and keeping yourself unspotted from

Lord in all good works, and sceping yearset would be world?

A.—I will endeavor so to do, the Lord being my helper.

Know this, beloved, that, except the Lord build the house, they labor in van that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh in vair, will you then labor only in the Lord, seeking your strength in him! Will you watch always in the Lord, looking to thim for deliverance to keep your feet from falling! Will you by constant prayer seek ever to be gnided in your goings and directed in your duties, as it shall please the Lord!

A.—I will do so by the help of God.

A that a heinf prayer the Bishop, addressing the candi-

After a brief prayer the Bishop, addressing the candidate and taking her by the hand, said: MR. EATON'S SUCCESSFUL PASTORATE.

The large congregation of the Church of the Divine Paternity seemed to have caught some of the kindly spirit of the warm sunshine and fresh air of the morning as the people bowed and smiled their May greetings to one another. It was the sixth anniversary of the Rev. Charles H. Eaton's pastorate in the church, and special services were held. The music was particularly fine, being rendered by the choir of the church, under the direction of Louis Berge, assisted by David Bimberg, violinist, and w. E. Taylor, planist, and a chorus of one hundred young people of the Sunday-school. Mr. Eaton took for his text matthew xii., 32-33. He spoke of the more than half century of activity which the church had enjoyed and paid a loving tribute to the memory of the former pastor, the Kev. Dr. Chapin, who had ministered to the church for thirty-three years. He then showed how the congregation had grown from the 300 who attended the services when he began his own work among its members to the present time, when over a thousand regularly worship there, and stated that the last year had been more fruitful than any preceding year of his pastorate. He gave a few statistics of the six years' work, stating that he had preached 492 sermons, delivered 180 addresses, conducted 125 funerals, baptized 75 persons, and confirmed 76, while-he had made 1,298 calls in his parish. He also made a financial statement and showed that the church was now free from debt and practically clear of all obligations.

Mr. Eaton then reviewed the conditions of "Church."

Sixteen pages. Frice 3 cents.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

The week at the Produce Exchange closed with an unusually active speculation in wheat, considering that it was Saturday. An extraordinarily heavy export business and the bullish character of the Chicago market, credited to the purchase so shippers exceeded 350,000 bushels and spot to the six years' work, stating that he had preached 492 sermons, delivered 180 addresses, conducted 125 funerals, baptized 75 persons, and confirmed 76, while-he had made 1,298 calls in his parish. He also made a financial statement and showed that the church was now free from debt and practically clear of all obligations.

Mr. Eaton then credited was necessary to the church was nearly free and the church and the churc Charles H. Eaton's pastorate in the church, and special

Mr. Eaton then reviewed the conditions of "Chirch Life" and the growth of Christian character. He said that the object of the Church was "to make men Christialike," and that this could only be accomplished through Christian unity, through the means of love, reason, or enlightened understanding, and strength. He warned his hearers not to become so envessed in fine music, or a pleasing ritinal, that they should "lose the soul of religion in the body of religion." In the evening Mr. Eaton preached upon "Religion in the inarket place."

BEGINNING WORK IN A NEW HOME.

BEGINNING WORK IN A NEW HOME.
The Central Congregational Church, formerly wor-

The Central Congregational Church, formerly worshipping at Forty-seventh-st and Madison-ave, took possession of its new building yesterday. After it sold the old building it purchasesd that owned by the Sixth Universalist Society in West Fifty-seventh-st. A special musical programme was given at the morning services yesterday. The Rev. William Lloyd preached on "Helpfulness a test of church worth," and said among other things:

There is no doubt that Israel borrowed many forms and rites from the Egyptian. So much of the Egyptian worship was so beautiful, so artistic, that doubtless Moses would incorporate many of their religious ceremonies. Circumcision and the obsrablins, were Egyptian; the sanctuary was of Egyptian patern. The term sanctuary was afterwards applied to the whole building. When the Israelites were taken captive. Holy of Holies, It was in the place of retage wheever field into the of retage wheever field into the of retage wheever field into the off the sanctuary was after a such that protected the persecuted, but behind that arm of the sanctuary was the many monasteries. It was not simply the arm of the sale whole Church. So guarding the sanctuary was the arm of God. The sanctuary was the special home of the Suppeme Being, in the soulpture of Egypt, in the history and poetry of Rome, we find the people turning to their gods. So, ioo, the children of Israel turned to their Gol for help.

The sanctuary was the special home of the Suppeme Being, in the soulpture of Egypt, in the history and poetry of Rome, we find the people turning to their gods. So, ioo, the children of Israel turned to their Gol for help.

The sanctuary was the special home of the Suppeme Being, in the soulpture of Egypt, in the history and poetry of Rome, we find the people turning to their gods. So, ioo, the children of Israel turned to their Gol for help.

The sanctuary was the special home of the Suppeme Being, in the soulpture of Egypt, in the history and longer an asylum for persecuted people. God is not piaced in any one

OPENING SERVICES IN A HARLEM CHAPEL.

At the West Hariem Methodist Episcopal Church, Onehundred-and-twenty-ninth-st, and Seventh-ave, the opening
services of its new chapel were held. For three years the
people have worshipped in a hall in One-hundred-and-twentyinfith-st. They have built theunelves a house of worship, of
which the chapel is new complete. The main part is expected to be maished by October. The chapel was tastefully decorated with flowers ferns, etc. The communion was administered in the morning by the pastor, the Rev. E. S. Osbon,
assisted by the Rev. A. J. Paimer, presiding eitler of the New
York district, and the Rev. F. M. North, a former pastor. The
membership already numbers above 400.

In the arternoon there was a formal opening of the Sundayschool with an addireas by General Clinton B. Fisk. In the
evening the Rev. Mr. North preached on "The building of a
new altar."

PARTING SERVICES AT St. TIMOTHY'S.

The congregation of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal
Church in West Fifty-seventh-at. will only hear their
present rector, the Rev. Spraille Burford, on one more
sunday, he having accepted a call to Memphis, Tenn.
He announced yesterday that he would meet the members of the parish socially for the last time this eventing
at his home. Next Sunday will be his last service, and
on the following Monday he will start for his new parish.

DR. TALMAGE ON NOVELS.

DR. TALMAGE ON NOVELS.

Dr. Talmage spoke at the Brooklyn Tabernacle on the evils of novel-reading yesterday. Before his sermon he gave notice of a mass-meeting to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to oppose the bassage of the Ives Pool bill. In part the serman was:

One great need of all our cities is a great bonfire of bad books. It would make a blaze 100 feet high. Some publishing houses of this country would do well to bring out their entire stock and pitch it into the fire. The printing-press is the mighliest agency for good er evil. Take the press is the mighliest agency for good er evil. Take the fact that the New-York dailies issue 700,000 copies a day. Take that and the fact that there are three periodicals that have a circulation of 1,500,000 and then calculate, if you can, how far up and how far down and how far out reaches the influence of the American printing press. Great field! Thou aloue knowest, the issues I believe that the printing press, under field, is to recover and evangelise nature. The last great battle will be fought, not with guns, but with type and a Christian press. The only way to overthrow bad books is to publish plenty of good ones. I declare to-day that I believe that the blessings of the country come from elevated hierature, and its corres in depraved literature. The latter has its victima in insane asylums, penitentiaries and the grave. The Londion plague was nothing to it. That had thousands of victims; but evil ilterature has shovelied infilions into the charnel-house of the morally dead.

I am asked the question by young people: "Should we read novels!" Imake two replies. I repty, first, that there are good, housest Christian novels, that will help prepare us for the duties of life and of the life that is to come. I have for my second response, to say that ninoty-nine out of a hundred novels!" On how books on your tables that will call from and generations unborn. They are everywhere—in the desk of the schoolrowm. The tammon always people read to lead bay box to youn

give a false picture of human life. Life is neither for a farce. I charge you also, my friends, to books containing so admixture of good and ovil.

EIGHTY NEW MEMBERS OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The first Sunday in May has been for many years a special day for the reception of new members in Plymouth Church, and yesterday was marked by the admission of no less than eighty. The church was almost as well filled as when Mr. Beecher preached, and the pulpit and platform were nearly covered with flowering plants. The music was led by the Meigs Sisters' Quartet and a chorus, which succeed the former quartet. The organ was played by Bobert Thallow, the successor-to Harry Rowe Sheller, who has come to the Church of the Holy Spirit in this city.

The form of admission of members was read by Pastor-al Helper Halliday, whose voice was broken and tremulous as he repeated the words so often heard from Mr. Beecher's lips, Mr. Halliday also baptized a number of the new members. The sermon in the morning was preached by Dr. Lyman Abbott. His theme was the "Bleasedness of Suffering," and he made a brief reference to the trials the church had passed through, which had knit it together more closely than ever before. After the sermon nearly the entire congregation remained for the communion service. Last evening, instead of a sermon, a lecture on the Bible was delivered by Professor R. W. Raymond. EIGHTY NEW MEMBERS OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

No. 139 West Thirty-fifth-st. and installed the Rev. G. J. Mingins last night. The church, which was founded by Mr. Mingins, has been in existence for about eight years as an independent congregation under his pastorate, but about a month ago the members resolved to affiliate themselves with the Prabyterian denemmation, still, however, retaining Mr. Mingins, who was originally a Presbyterian, as their minister

MR. MINGINS INSTALLED AS PASTOR.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

In yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE G. W. S. wrote about Primrose Day, English billiards and literary matters; a Berlin letter was about the Crown Prince's eldest son; a Paris letter about Mile. Helen Rothschild, her \$70,000,000, and her wilful choice of a husbard; a Washington letter told of some social diversions there; Jacob Sharp as he appears in court was described; another chapter or a house-bunter's ex-periences was given; types of readers at the Mercantile Library were portrayed; Charles Reade's Life and "The Feud of Oakfield Creek" were reviewed; Tourists in California, Low Rents in Chicago, Art News and Comments, Yacht Clubs in New Homes, The Theatres, Among the Churches, May-Day, People who Eat Arsenic, were interesting features, and there were also columns of personal and political chat, baseball and other sporting news, National Guard notes, poetry, a capital short story, interview with Mrs. Langtry, Bernhardt in Chicago, and much more. News of the day may be outlined as follows:

day may be outlined as follows:

Forrigon.—Bismarck's war budget approved in committee; German preparations for the inevitable struggle with France. — French demonstrations over the release of M. Schauebeles. — Stormy meeting of Liberal-Unionists; a split over the Crimes act. — Two ship wrecked crews taken into port. — Reports of Italian reverses in the Sondan denied.

Domestic.—Floods in the Maine Rivers — Captain Collins's views on the fisheries question — Petition of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for relief from the fourth section of the Interstate law. — Baseball games: Yale defeats Princeton; the New-Yorks beaten by the Philadelphias — Fatal collision on the Reading Railroad. — Parson Downs's congratulations to the Rev. Mr. Goodelt. — Terrified negroes in the Louisville Jail. — Effect of local option in Massachusetts. — Governor Ames planted a tree in Boston Common.

CITY AND SUBURDAN.—Lieutenant Henn thinks the Thistle has a centre-board. — Governor Hill and Colonel Lamont had a conference. — Chief Nevins had nothing to say in answer to Mr. Powe's charges. — Annual report of

and Colonel Lamont had a conference. — Chief Nevins had nothing to say in answer to Mr. Pope's charges. — Abnual report of the Street-Cleaning Department presented. — A jeweliers' exchange formed. — The Rev. Spruelle Burford decided to go to Memphis. — First dinner of the Farriers' Association. — Winners at Cedarhurst—Zangbar, May W., Brunova, Baronet, Mystic and Schoolmaster, — The Columbia nine "Chicagoed" by Harvard. — Go'd value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains) 43% d. per ounce—73.07 cents. — Stocks dull and higher, closing strong with some reactions. Copies may still be had at the office or by mail.

Sixteen pages. Price 3 cents.

Copies may still be had at the office or by mail.

at 47% and 47% respectively. July is down is at 49% and losses of 4 cent are shown by August at 50% and September at 51%. The spot market for oats was Irregular, white beam a trifle better. The options were dull, closing is cent lower at 33% for May, 34% for June and 34% cents for July. There was no feature in lart and the options closed with losses of 10% 212 points as follows: May 57.28, June 57.33, July 57.41, August 57.50, September 57.57, and October 57.62. The receipts of grain and flour on Saturday at New York, Baitimore, Philadelphia and Boston were reported as follows: Wheat 180.425 bushels; corn, 37,859 bushels; cotal grain, 292,770 bushels; flour 30,710 packages. At Chicago, Milwaukee and 81, Lonis the arrivals were: Wheat 130,857 bushels; corn, 50,610 bushels; cotal grain, 417,209 bushels; flour, 19,143 barrels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 1 (Special).—The first sales of wheat yester-day were made at a slight advance over the close of Friday But prices dropped back to 83 cents for June and held there so long that both sides wavered in their opinion as to what would be the next turn. The bull party prevailed, the figures would be the next turn. The bull party prevaled, the figures moved up to 85% cents with a good deal of anxious buying on the part of the shorts. Kershaw appeared as a buyer, taking for a time about all the June offered and the price went to 33% cents. Offerings were sufficient at that point to steady the trade, and the most of the forenoon was passed with the figures standing at 83% cents. There

EUROPRAN PRODUCE MARKETS:

LIVERFOL, April 30.—Provisions—Bacon, Cumberland Cut

\$8a. 63.; Long Clear Middles. 59a. 0.1; Short Clear Middles

40a. 0.4; Short Riba, 39a 0.4; Shoutders, 28a 64. per owt. Boot

60a. 0.4; Short Riba, 39a 0.4; Shoutders, 28a 64. per owt. Boot

60a. 0.4; Short Riba, 39a 0.4; Shoutders, 28a 64. per owt. Boot

60a. 0.4; Short Riba, 39a 0.4; Shoutders, 28a 64. per owt. Boot

60a. 0.4; Short Riba, 39a 0.4; Shoutders, 57a 0.4. Porra
Prime Moss, 67a. 64. per bbl.; Prime Mess, Eastern

67a. 0.4; Was 2.6; Lagrd Ou, 32a, 64. Hams—Long Cut, 40a,

8houtders, 35a.04. Butter—S0a. 0.4; per owt. for finest United

8tates. Cheeso—American Choice, 63a, 64. Wheat—Red

Western Spring, 7a. 0.4, 37a, 1d., Red Winter, 7a. 24. 3

7a. 3d. per cental: New No. 2 Winter, 7a. 24. 3

7a. 3d. per cental: New No. 2 Winter, 7a. 24. 3

7a. 3d. per cental: New No. 2 Winter, 7a. 24. 3

7a. 1d. 35a 0.4; do. No. 2 6a 6d. 36. 84. per cental: Pro
duce—Spring of Turpoutine, 35a 3d.; do. at London. 25a, 8d.

per cwt.: Refined Petroloum, 7 ad. per gallon. Clover Seed—

American Rod. 49a, per cwt. Tallow—25a. 0d. per cwt.

Fine American, 23a, 0d.; Prime City, 22a, 3d. per cwt.

Fine American, 23a, 0d.; Prime City, 22a, 3d. per cwt.

Fine American, 23a, 0d.; Prime City, 22a, 3d. per cwt.

Fine American, 23a, 0d.; Provisions—American Refrigerated Beof,

Indiquariera, 5 4d.; fore quarters, 34d, ber B. Hops at London—New-York State, 22 15a, 0d. 223 As. 0d. Cottonises.

Oil, Liverpool make, 19a, od.

The receipts of wheat for the past three days were

84,200 centals.

LONDOX, April 30.—Produce—Linesed Oil, 20a, 6d. 20a,

LONDOX, April 30.—Produce—Linesed Oil, 20a, 6d. 20a,

The receipts of Macrican corn for the past three days were

84,200 centals.

LONDOX, April 30.—Produce—Linesed Oil, 20a, 6d. 20a,

The receipts of American corn for the past three days were

84,200 centals.

LONDOX, April 30.—Produce—Linesed Oil, 20a, 6d. 20a,

The receipts of American Refrigerated Beef, 32a d. per

cwt. for American. Sugar—13a. 6d. per gall

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.
CHARLESTON, April 30.—Turpentine steady at 33c.
SAVANNAH. April 30.—Turpenine quiet at 33c.
Wilmington, April 30.—Turpenine duil at 33c.

Mrs. M. A. Dauphin, of Philadelphia, is well known to the ribly. I gave her a table-spoonful of the Compound every